

High-Resolution Sprite-Oriented Color Graphics

*You don't need Logo to use sprites
for animation with the illusion of depth.*

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A funny thing happened on my way to writing this article. Very rarely do I ever know what BYTE's monthly theme is when I am planning a project. The editors tell me, but I am always working on so many hardware projects simultaneously that I can't keep track. And I sometimes juggle my project schedule at the last minute.

This time, three weeks before my deadline, I told Senior Editor Gregg Williams that I was designing a sprite-graphics interface for August. He reminded me that the theme of the issue was Logo and that my project was a perfect enhancement to a Logo package produced by Terrapin Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"What's Logo?" I thought to myself, but not wishing to appear completely ignorant, I took his word for it and sent my wire-wrapped prototype board to Leigh Klotz Jr. and Patrick Sobalvarro at Terrapin. It took them less than a week to devise ways to

control my sprite-graphics interface using the Logo language.

Their help came just at the right time. Since I was struggling with using assembly language to draw the pictures necessary for this article, I gratefully accepted a copy of the Terrapin MIT Logo language from them, along with the Logo routines they wrote to manipulate sprites. Using Terrapin's software, I quickly came to understand why Logo and a sprite-graphics interface are a natural combination.

The key component is the TMS9918A Video Display Processor.

But you don't have to have Logo to use the sprite-graphics board. You can approach this project either as a versatile color graphics interface that you can mold to fit your requirements or as a sprite-graphics system for use with Terrapin MIT Logo. In either case, you will not be disappointed.

The TMS9918A VDP

The key component in this month's project is an integrated circuit from Texas Instruments, the TMS9918A

Video Display Processor (VDP). This chip offers features that are not, to my knowledge, found in any other graphics system. A summary of its capabilities is shown in table 1.

The TMS9918A VDP is intended to be interfaced to a host microprocessor through an 8-bit bidirectional data bus and three control lines. The VDP's output is a composite color video signal, which can be fed directly into a video monitor or, with the addition of an RF (radio-frequency) modulator, to the antenna terminals of a television set.

Up to 16K bytes of dynamic RAM (random-access read/write memory) can be attached directly to the VDP. This VRAM (video RAM), which contains the data that defines the graphics image to be displayed, is automatically refreshed by the VDP. The VRAM needs no direct connection to the host computer.

The host processor interacts with the 9918A by reading from or writing to its registers or the VRAM. The interpretation of the data flow is controlled by the states of the three control lines. The timing of register and VRAM updates is asynchronous with the video output; thus the host processor can communicate with the VDP at any time.

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Certain figures and diagrams pertaining to the TMS9918A are reprinted courtesy of Texas Instruments Inc.

1. display resolution of 256 by 192 pixels
2. 16 colors, including black and transparent
3. supports 16K bytes of separate video memory
4. real-time interrupt capability
5. 32 sprites for simulation of three-dimensional effects
6. composite video output
7. four display modes:
 - a. graphics I (256 by 192 dots—limited color)
 - b. graphics II (256 by 192 dots—extended color)
 - c. text mode (24 lines of 40 user-defined characters)
 - d. multicolor mode (64 by 48 low-resolution positions)
8. external video and sync inputs
9. automatic, transparent dynamic RAM refresh

Table 1: Characteristics of the Texas Instruments TMS9918A Video Display Processor integrated circuit.

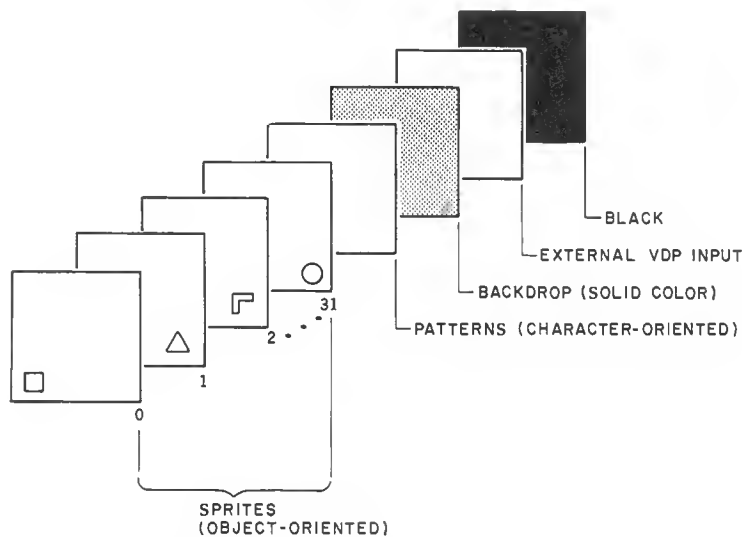


Figure 1: The TMS9918A's screen image can be envisioned as a set of overlapping display planes sandwiched together. Image objects in planes figuratively closer to the viewer (the top layers of the sandwich) seem to be in front of objects on planes further away (the bottom layers of the sandwich). The top 32 sprite planes are in front of the pattern plane, the backdrop plane, and the external VDP (video) plane, which can contain a video image from almost any compatible external source. The 9918A combines the multiple image sources to form a single composite image.

Distinctive Architecture

The TMS9918A VDP displays an image on the screen that can be best envisioned as a set of overlapping display planes sandwiched together, as shown in figure 1. This distinctive graphics architecture makes possible

the simulation of depth relationships between animated objects in the display without the use of complex hidden-line algorithms.

Image objects in planes figuratively closer to the viewer (the top layers of the sandwich) have higher priorities

of visibility than the planes further away (the bottom layers of the sandwich). When the objects on two different planes attempt to occupy the same spot on the screen, the object on the higher-priority plane will be seen by the viewer. For an object on one of the lower-priority planes to be visible, all planes in front of the object's plane (the higher-priority planes) must be transparent at that point.

The top 32 planes are designated for the display of special graphics objects called sprites, which I'll explain shortly. Behind the sprite planes is the pattern plane. The pattern plane is used for text and graphics generated in one of four color-display modes. This pattern plane works like a conventional single-plane, spriteless graphics system. The resolution varies depending on the display mode selected.

Behind the pattern plane is the backdrop plane. Its area is larger than the other planes so that it can form a border around them. The backdrop is always either 1 of 15 solid colors or transparent.

The last, rearmost plane is called the external VDP plane, which can allow one 9918A chip to overlay its display over the output of a second 9918A. But the external VDP plane could contain a video image from almost any compatible external source such as a TV camera, a videotape recorder, or another computer display, as long as the external source is synchronized to the 9918A's Clock and Reset/Sync inputs. It might also be necessary to adjust the signal voltage levels.

The four image sources (sprites, pattern plane, backdrop, and external input) can be combined to create a single composite image in the 9918A. In most applications, however, the 9918A's external VDP input is not used, and the image is formed from the pattern, backdrop, and sprite planes.

What Are Sprites?

A sprite is a graphics object of a specified pattern appearing on its plane in a position determined by a single coordinate pair specifying the

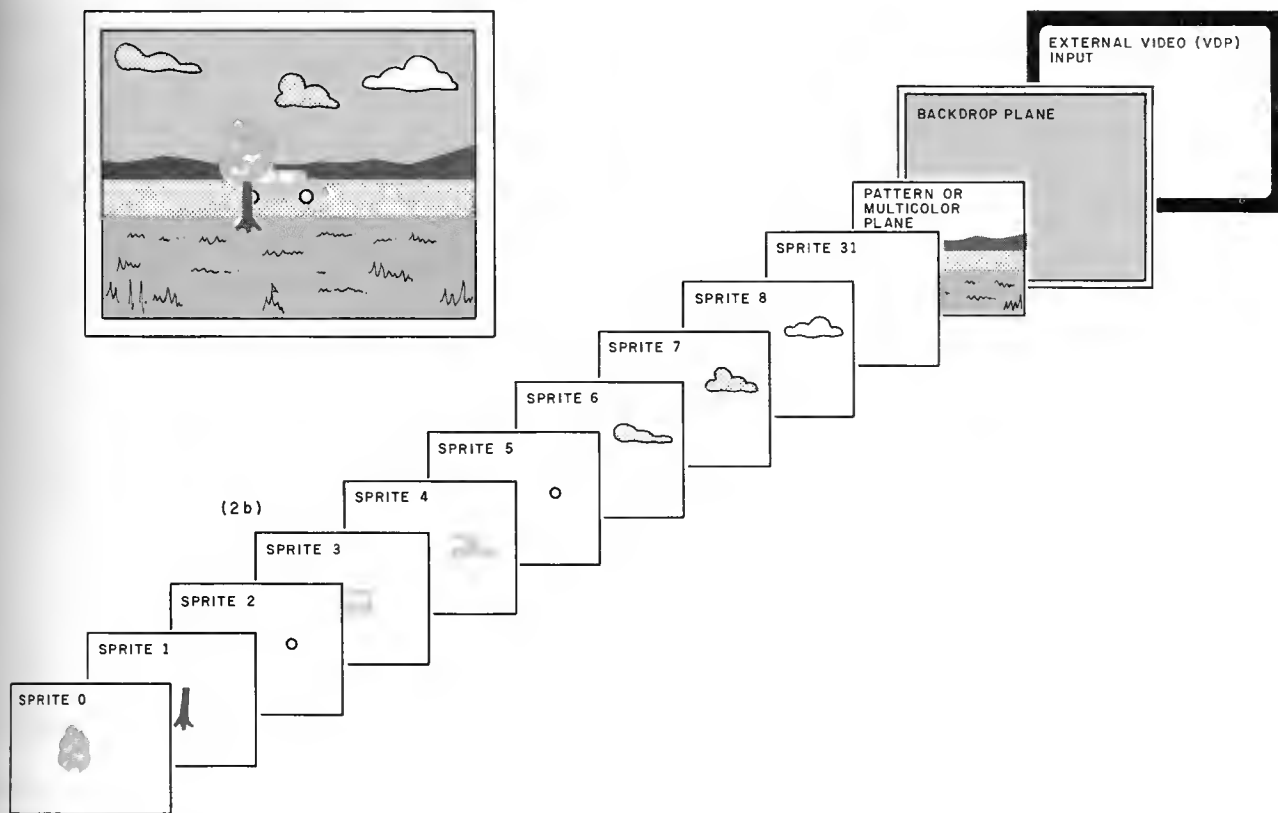


Figure 2: A possible application for sprites: displaying a graphics image of an automobile driving along a road through hilly country, past a field containing grass and a single tree, under a sky populated by clouds.

The background, comprising the hills, grass, road, and sky, is "painted" on the pattern plane. Sprites 0 and 1 are set up with patterns representing the tree's foliage and trunk. The sections of the car are drawn using sprites 2 through 5. Finally, three clouds are drawn using sprites 6 through 8. Each of the sprites can be made to move smoothly across the screen by continuously changing a 2-byte address pointer in the sprite-attribute table.

As sprites 2 through 5 (the car sprites) are moved past the position occupied by sprites 0 and 1 (the two tree sprites), the VDP selects the displayed pixel values at each point from the highest-priority plane that is not transparent at that point; therefore our view of the car is automatically blocked out as it passes behind the tree.

sprite's location on the screen in the horizontal and vertical axes. By changing this one set of coordinates, the sprite can be moved easily and quickly across the screen.

Sprites come in two sizes: 8 by 8 pixels (picture elements) and 16 by 16 pixels; they can be expanded to 32 by 32 pixels by using the magnification feature. Their resolution of movement is one pixel on the 192- by 256-pixel viewing area. Each sprite plane contains exactly one sprite; all the plane's area outside the sprite pattern is transparent. The sprite plane with the highest priority is identified as sprite 0, and the one with the lowest priority is sprite 31.

The ease of programming complex graphic displays through the use of sprites is the most significant feature of the TMS9918A.

Example of Sprite Use

Let's consider a possible application: displaying a graphics image of an automobile driving along a road through hilly country, past a field containing grass and a single tree, under a sky populated by clouds (see figure 2). Starting from the foreground, we see that there is a tree between our point of view and the roadway. Naturally we expect the car to be obscured by the tree when passing behind it. And the car should obscure the background hills wherever it goes.

This scene is set up on the 9918A as follows. The background, comprising the hills, grass, road, and sky, is "painted" on the pattern plane in a way similar to the use of any conventional display.

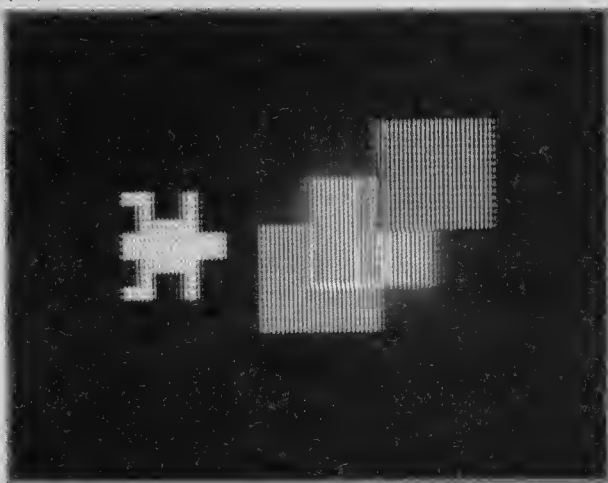
Since the size of the sprites is

limited and each sprite can be only one color, it sometimes becomes necessary to use multiple sprites to define a single entity in the picture. (When the entity is to be moved across the screen, all the sprites that form it must be moved at the same time.) So, following this plan, sprites 0 and 1 are set up with patterns representing the tree's foliage and trunk. The sections of the car (front and rear of the body plus the two visible tires) are drawn using sprites 2 through 5. Finally, three clouds (of slightly different colors) are drawn using sprites 6 through 8. Sprite planes 9 through 31 are left transparent.

Animation Comes Easy

Once the static display has been established, we can see why sprites are so useful in animating the display,

(1a)



(1b)

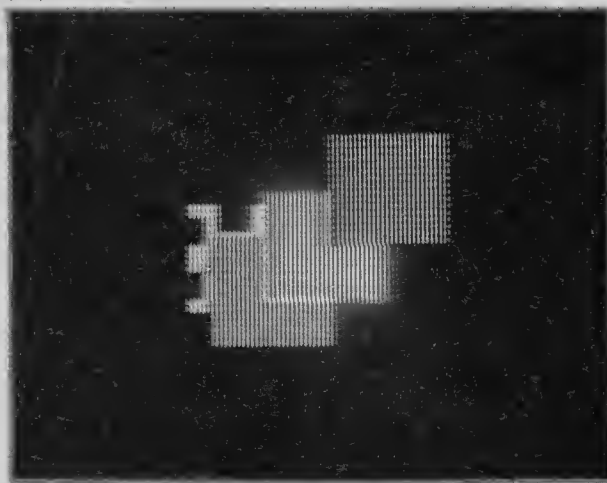


Photo 1: A step-by-step illustration of the use of sprites and the concept of plane priority. The yellow turtle (sprite 3) is programmed to pass from left to right past the green box (sprite 0), the blue box (sprite 1), and the red box (sprite 2). The transparent pattern plane and backdrop cause the background to be black.

that is, causing parts of it to move. What would ordinarily be an extensive programming task is handled almost entirely in hardware by the 9918A.

Unlike spriteless systems, moving the car does not require that the software repaint the entire display pattern. Simply by continuously changing a 2-byte address pointer in the sprite-attribute table in VRAM, each of the sprites can be made to move

smoothly across the screen.

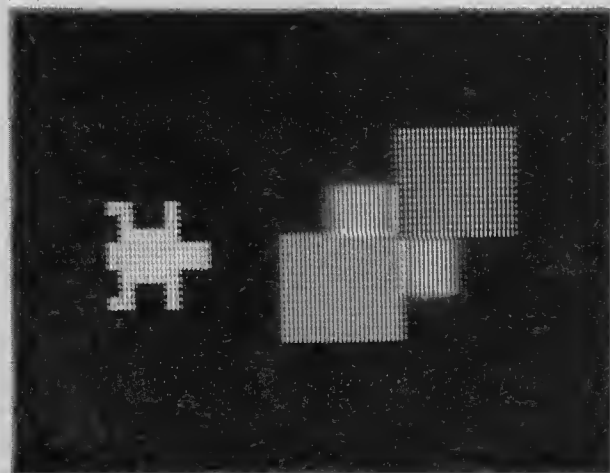
In addition, as sprites 2 through 5 (the car sprites) are moved past the position occupied by sprites 0 and 1 (the two tree sprites), the VDP selects the displayed pixel values at each point from the highest-priority plane that is not transparent at that point; therefore our view of the car is automatically blocked out as it passes behind the tree. Similarly, if the clouds are different colors (perhaps

white and gray) and made to pass each other, they will also appear to pass in front or behind in a pseudo-three-dimensional view. This hidden-view capability is provided in hardware and requires no special software, unlike conventional graphics systems.

Additional Examples

Photo sequences 1 and 2 are step-by-step illustrations of the use of

(2a)



(2b)

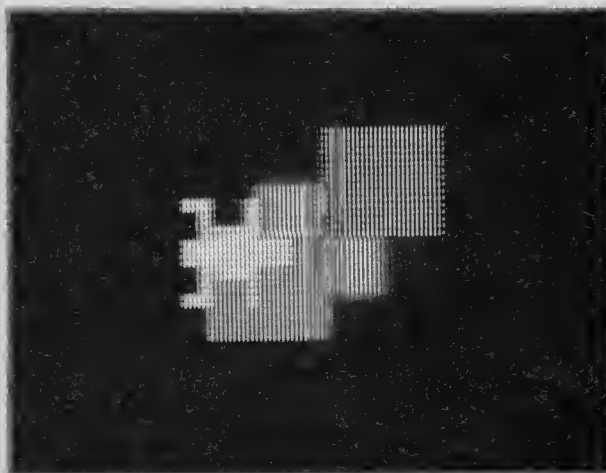
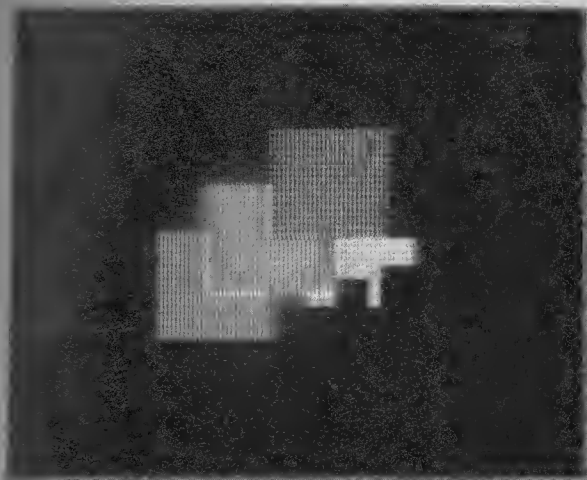
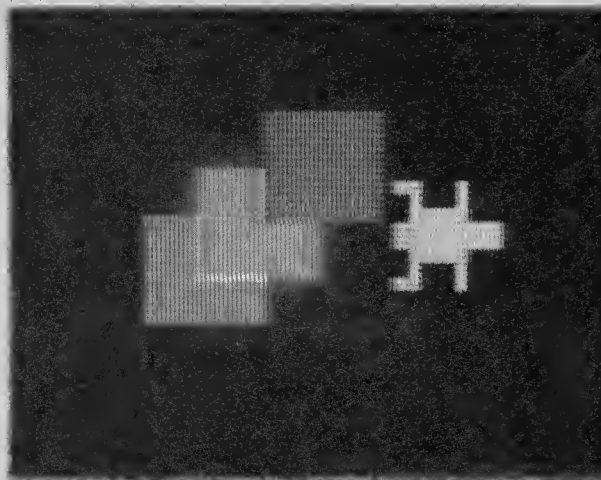


Photo 2: Some priorities have been exchanged from photo 1: the shapes have been set up on a new permutation of planes. The green and red boxes remain sprites 0 and 2, respectively, but the turtle is now sprite 1 and the blue box is sprite 3. The boxes now overlap in a different order; instead of the sequence green, blue, red, we now have green, red, blue.

(1c)



(1d)



The turtle is obscured from view as it passes from left to right past the three boxes, beginning in photo 1b. It is not fully visible until it emerges again on the right in photo 1d. Since the three boxes reside on sprite planes of higher priority than the turtle's plane, the pixel values of the boxes take precedence in being displayed wherever the sprite shapes intersect. Also, the three boxes overlap according to their planes' priorities.

sprites and the concept of plane priority. Both examples use four sprites, but the priorities of the planes used for each sprite shape are changed to demonstrate different effects. Three of the sprites are solid-color boxes, and one is a shape described as a turtle. The turtle is programmed to pass from left to right past the boxes.

In photos 1a through 1d, the green box is sprite 0, the blue box is sprite 1, and the red box is sprite 2. The yellow

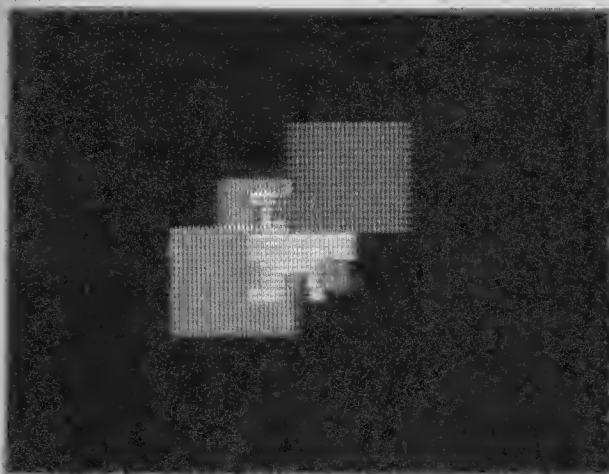
turtle is sprite 3. No other sprites are involved, and the pattern plane and backdrop are transparent, resulting in a black background.

You'll notice that the turtle is obscured from view as it passes from left to right past the three boxes, beginning in photo 1b. Since the three boxes reside on sprite planes of higher priority than the turtle's plane, the pixel values of the boxes take precedence in being displayed wherever the

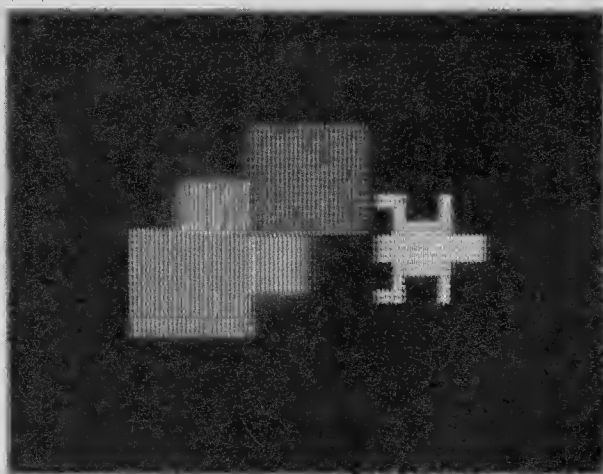
sprite shapes intersect. Observe also that the three boxes overlap according to their planes' priorities. The green covers the blue, and the blue covers the red. As for the turtle, it has the lowest priority and is not fully visible until it emerges again on the right in photo 1d.

In photos 2a through 2d, some priorities are exchanged: the shapes have been set up on a new permutation of planes. The green and red boxes re-

(2c)



(2d)



As the turtle (now sprite 1) passes from left to right, it passes in front of the red box (sprite 2) and the blue box (sprite 3), as shown in photo 2b, but it goes behind the green box (sprite 0), in photo 2c.

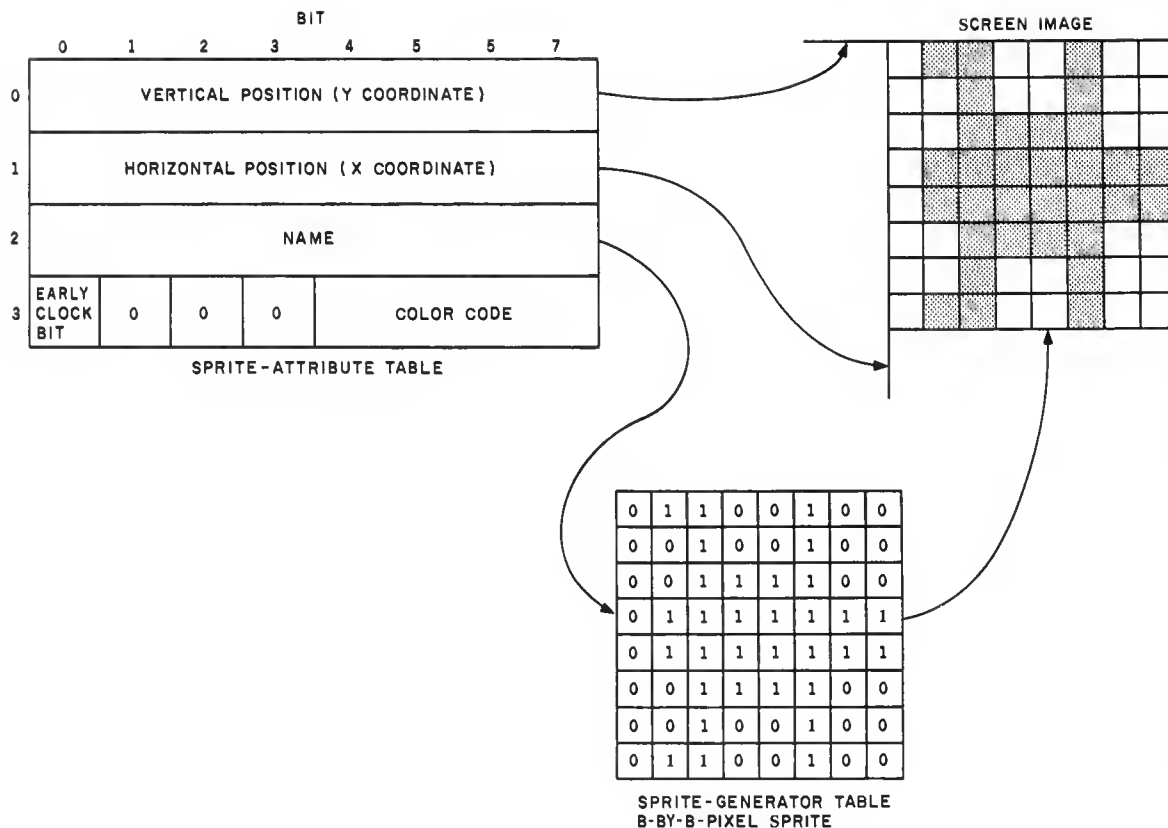


Figure 3: The binary coding for an 8-by-8-pixel sprite pattern is stored in VRAM in the sprite-generator table in 8 bytes. Each bit in the pattern coding corresponds to one pixel in the displayed pattern. Wherever a 1 is stored in a pixel's pattern bit, the sprite will be colored; where the bit is a 0, the sprite will be transparent. Each sprite can be only a single color.

Each sprite's attributes are stored in the 128-byte sprite-attribute table. Each set of attributes takes up 4 bytes. In each set of attributes, the first two bytes set the x,y coordinates of the sprite on the screen, referenced from the screen's upper left corner. The third attribute byte contains the sprite's "name" (actually the low-order bits of the address of its segment of the sprite-generator table), and the fourth byte defines the sprite's color, according to the 4-bit color values given in table 2.

Hexadecimal Value	Color
0	transparent
1	black
2	medium green
3	light green
4	dark blue
5	light blue
6	dark red
7	cyan
8	medium red
9	light red
A	dark yellow
B	light yellow
C	dark green
D	magenta
E	gray
F	white

Table 2: Four-bit binary codes used by the 9918A to specify the color of a picture element or color pattern.

main sprites 0 and 2, respectively, but the turtle is now sprite 1 and the blue box is sprite 3. The first feature of note is the reordering of the overlapping boxes. Instead of the sequence green, blue, red, we now have green, red, blue.

As the turtle (now sprite 1) passes from left to right, it passes in front of the red box (sprite 2) and the blue box (sprite 3), as shown in photo 2b, but it goes behind the green box (sprite 0), as we see in photo 2c. The appearance is that it is passing among rather than behind the boxes.

Boxes and turtles may not impress you very much in themselves, but remember that no complicated hidden-line algorithms are needed to determine pixel precedence. Everything I've demonstrated is done completely in hardware on the 9918A. The only

software computation (other than initially generating the sprites) is to change a 2-byte x,y coordinate pair to move the turtle.

There is a restriction, however, on the number of sprites that may occupy a single horizontal scan line in the video display raster: only four may do so simultaneously. If a fifth sprite is moved into a position such that part of its pattern is on the same line with parts of four other sprites, the conflicting parts of the *lowest priority* sprite of the five will be made transparent on the display. Also, the number of the fifth sprite will appear in the 9918A's status register.

Structure of Sprites

There are two basic sizes of sprites: 8 by 8 pixels and 16 by 16 pixels. The 8-by-8-pixel sprite is more often used;

the binary coding for its pattern is stored in VRAM in the *sprite-generator table* (SGT) in 8 bytes, as shown in figure 3. The larger 16- by 16-pixel sprite requires 32 bytes for storage of its pattern coding.

Each bit in the SGT pattern coding corresponds to one pixel in the displayed pattern. Wherever a 1 is stored in a pixel's pattern bit, the sprite will be colored; where the bit is a 0, the sprite will be transparent. Each sprite can be only a single color.

Either size sprite may be enlarged (magnified) by a factor of 2 under software control; the magnification factor (1 or 2) is global, affecting all sprites. The display produced for the priority demonstration of photo sequences 1 and 2 consisted of 16- by 16-pixel sprite shapes made from 8- by 8-pixel sprites magnified to be twice as big as normal.

Each sprite's attributes (values that determine the characteristics of color, coordinate position, and SGT pattern location) are stored in the *sprite-attribute table*, or SAT, in VRAM. Each set of attributes takes up 4 bytes; to support 32 sprites, the table must be 128 bytes long. To find the storage location of a particular sprite's attributes, we merely take the sprite's number, multiply it by 4, and add the result to the base address of the sprite-attribute table, which is stored in the 9918A's register 5.

In each set of attributes, the first two bytes set the *x,y* coordinates of the sprite on the screen, referenced from the screen's upper left corner. The third attribute byte contains the sprite's "name" (actually the low-order bits of the address of the sprite's SGT segment), and the fourth byte defines the sprite's color, according to the 4-bit color values given in table 2.

Not Only Sprites

In addition to sprites, the TMS9918A VDP is capable of considerable graphic feats using only the pattern plane, which operates in any of four display modes. Not all modes use the full 16K-byte memory capacity that the 9918A is capable of supporting. The display mode and memory allocation are selected by setting

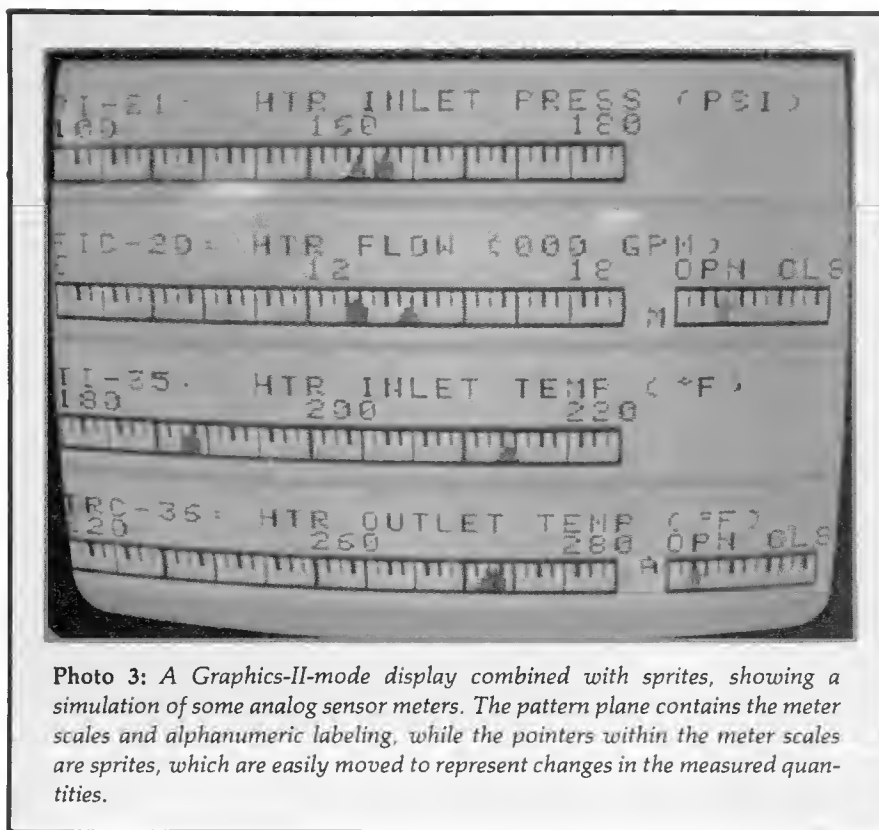


Photo 3: A Graphics-II-mode display combined with sprites, showing a simulation of some analog sensor meters. The pattern plane contains the meter scales and alphanumeric labeling, while the pointers within the meter scales are sprites, which are easily moved to represent changes in the measured quantities.

bits in the VDP's registers. Let's look at some of these other methods of display.

Graphics I Mode

In the Graphics I mode, the screen is divided up into a grid of pattern positions arranged in 24 rows of 32 columns: a total of 768 positions. Each pattern position contains 64 pix-

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els arranged in 8 rows of 8 columns. The contents of the pattern-generator table (PGT) in VRAM determine what is displayed in these pattern positions, and the pattern-color table (PCT) defines the colors associated with them.

In Graphics I mode, up to 256 different patterns can be stored; any one of these can be used in any of the 768 pattern positions, and each pattern

can contain two of fifteen possible colors. The patterns can be alphanumeric characters or small sections of a large display picture, disassembled as if it were a jigsaw puzzle.

The pattern definition in the pattern-generator table consists of an 8-byte segment of memory; each bit in the segment corresponds to one pixel in the 8 by 8 matrix; the first byte is the top row of the matrix, and the second byte is the second row, etc. The colors to be used in a given pattern are determined by the two 4-bit values stored in the pattern's color byte in the pattern-color table; binary 1s and 0s are set in the pattern-generator table to turn on one color or the other for each pixel in the pattern.

Graphics II Mode

The Graphics II mode is similar to the Graphics I mode except that it allows 768 separate pattern definitions instead of only 256. In addition, instead of only two colors within each 8- by 8-pixel pattern block, Graphics II mode allows two colors to be defined separately for each byte in the pattern block, so potentially sixteen colors could appear in a single

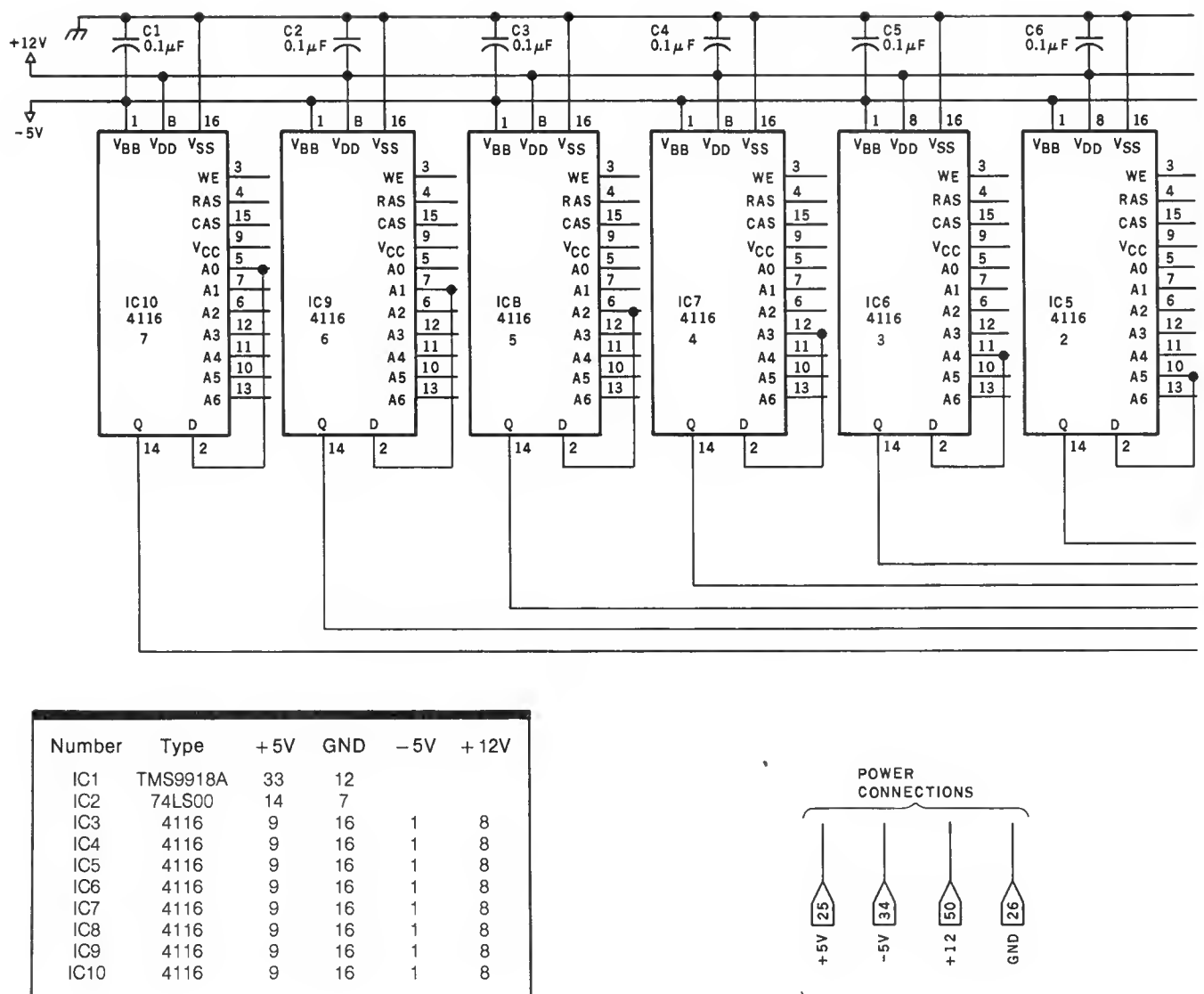


Figure 4: A schematic diagram of the E-Z Color Graphics Interface. Very few components are needed to connect the TMS9918A to the computer's electrical bus; most of the integrated circuits are simply memory components used as the 9918A's VRAM.

block. As you might expect, this mode uses more memory, potentially as much as 12K bytes of VRAM.

By allowing 768 distinct patterns for the 768 available pattern locations, the Graphics II mode equals the image capacity of the widely used conventional 256- by 192-pixel displays. Virtually any scene pictured in the Apple II high-resolution graphics mode, for example, can be recreated on the pattern plane of the 9918A. With a little additional application programming to set register pointers and load the pattern and color tables, the Graphics II mode can exactly syn-

thesize the point- and line-plotting functions of conventional graphics interfaces. And you still can use the sprites.

Photo 3 is an example of a Graphics-II-mode display combined with sprites, showing a simulation of some analog sensor meters. The pattern plane contains the meter scales and alphanumeric labeling, while the pointers within the meter scales are sprites, which are easily moved to represent changes in the measured quantities. Since there is no screen re-writing required to move the dial pointers, there is absolutely no

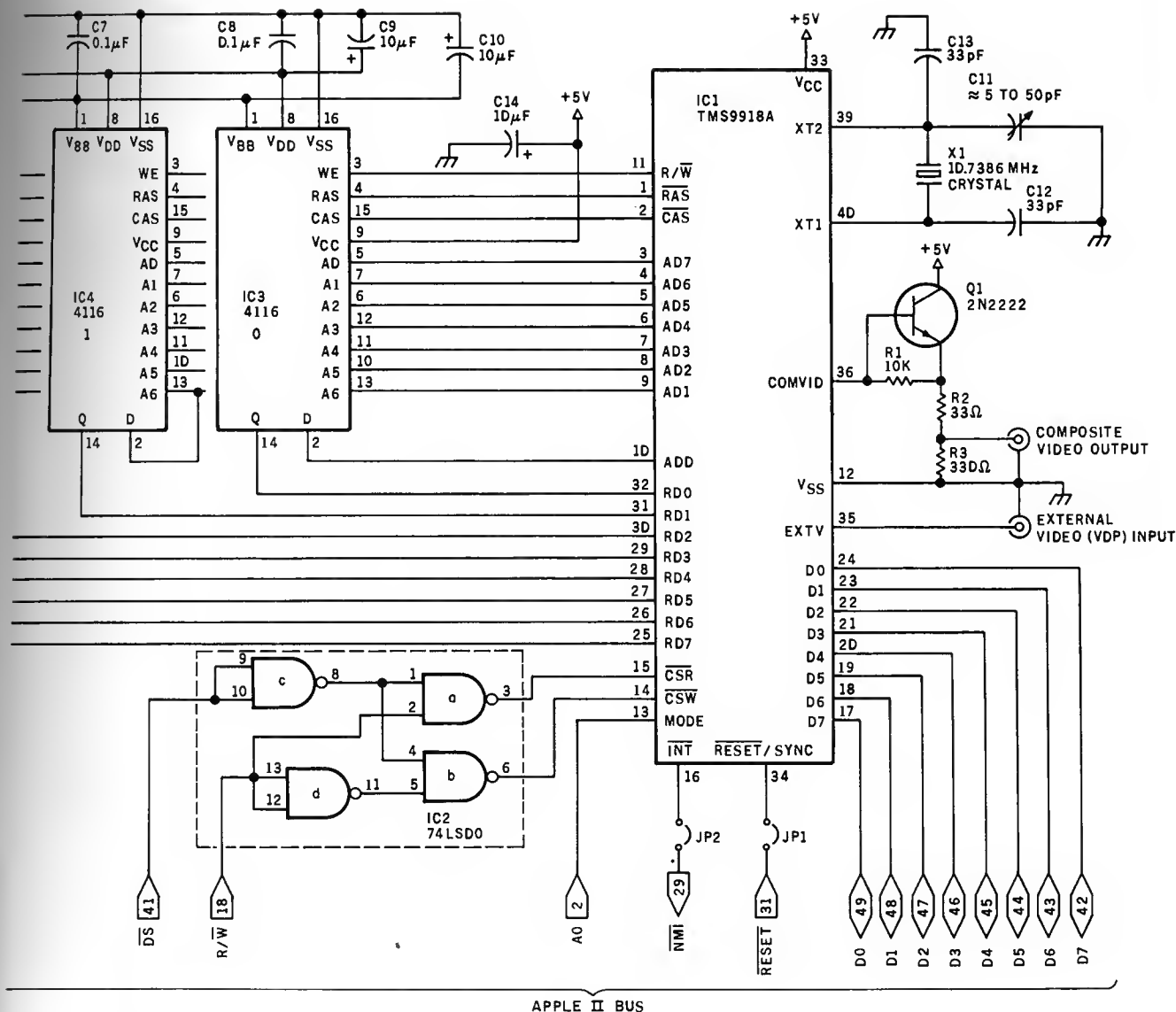
flicker, and the pointer placement is an easily calculated x displacement.

Multicolor Mode

The Multicolor mode is essentially a low-resolution graphics mode. In it, the screen is divided into 3072 blocks, each measuring 4 by 4 pixels, in a 48-line by 64-column format. The color of each block can be any of the fifteen colors or transparent.

Text Mode

In the Text mode, the screen is divided into a grid measuring 24 lines by 40 columns of pattern positions,



APPLE II BUS

The circuit shown is intended for use with an Apple II computer, with the circuit board plugged into a slot on the motherboard (usually slot 4), but other versions of the circuit for S-100-bus computers and the IBM Personal Computer are under development. The E-Z Color Graphics Interface may also be adapted for use with other computers.

each of which measures 6 by 8 pixels. The Text mode is intended for display of alphanumeric characters rather than graphics patterns. There can be up to 256 unique character patterns defined at a single time to fill the 960 pattern positions. The sprite planes are not available in Text mode. (If you need both sprites and text simultaneously, you can generate character patterns in the Graphics I mode if you don't mind a slightly shorter line length than in the Text mode.)

The character set is stored in the pattern table in VRAM. Since the cells measure 6 by 8 pixels, the char-

acters should occupy a 5- by 7-pixel format to allow some space between characters. By properly setting the register pointers, it is possible to have the table addresses for the character patterns equal the characters' ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) values, which makes character generation easy.

Use of Memory

While the 9918A project I built has 16K bytes of VRAM, not all modes use that much. A typical application that uses only two colors with 256 unique 8- by 8-pixel patterns and 32

sprites would take less than 4K bytes of VRAM. By providing 16K bytes of VRAM with the 9918A, I found that I often had room to store four complete displays; the VDP can switch between them by simply changing pointers in the registers.

E-Z Color Graphics Interface

Figure 4 is the schematic diagram of my project for this month, which I call the Circuit Cellar E-Z Color Graphics Interface. The design is a typical 9918A color graphics interface in that it is interfaced to a microcomputer bus with a minimum of compo-

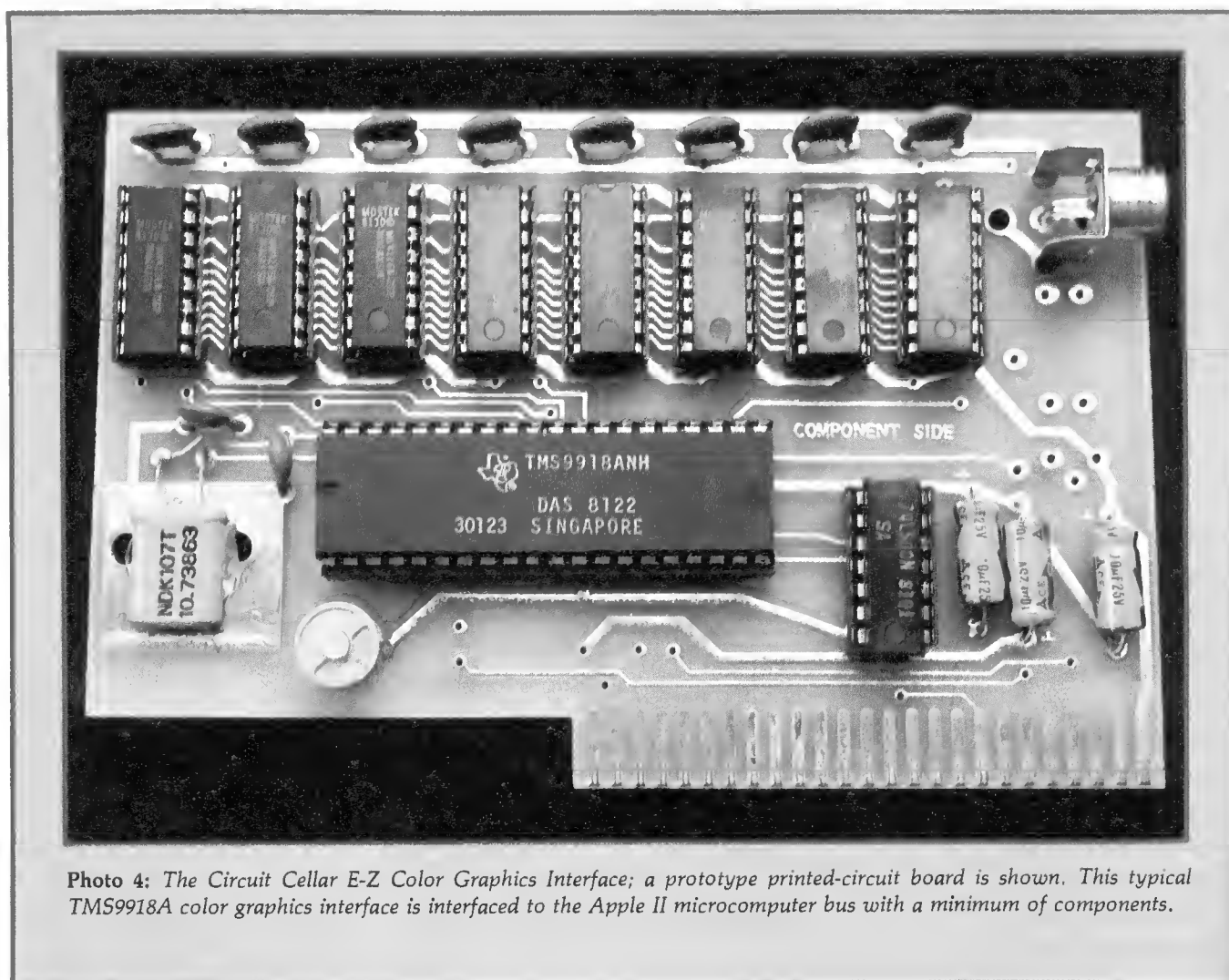


Photo 4: The Circuit Cellar E-Z Color Graphics Interface; a prototype printed-circuit board is shown. This typical TMS9918A color graphics interface is interfaced to the Apple II microcomputer bus with a minimum of components.

nents. A prototype printed-circuit board is shown in photo 4.

This particular design has been configured for use with an Apple II, yet its signals are compatible with those used in many other computer systems. If you are willing to add a 40-pin connector and do some hand-wiring, you can use this board with some other kind of microcomputer.

The circuit requires an 8-bit bi-directional data bus, one address line (typically A0), and the two control signals Read Enable ($\overline{\text{CSR}}$) and Write Enable ($\overline{\text{CSW}}$). For operation with the Apple II, these signals are formed by logically combining the Apple's $\overline{\text{DS}}$ (Device Select) and R/W (Read/Write) lines. The two control signals are known by different names in other computer systems, but their functions are generally compatible. Two additional lines, INT (Interrupt)

and $\overline{\text{Reset/Sync}}$, are shown as jumper connections. They are available for various optional enhancements, such as interrupt-driven animation or synchronization with external video sources.

By the time you read this article, I shall have completed the designs for S-100-bus and IBM Personal Computer versions of the E-Z Color interface. Check with the parts source given at the end of the article for availability.

Assembly-Language Sprite Use

As I alluded before, the 9918A is initialized by loading values into control bits and address pointers in eight write-only registers. Drawing and moving sprites across the screen is simply a matter of choosing the proper register parameters and changing the pointers.

Listing 1 on page 68 is a program that demonstrates the routines needed to display and move sprites. The program is written in 6502 assembly language to run on an Apple II computer equipped with the E-Z Color Graphics Interface, installed in motherboard slot 4 at hexadecimal address C0C0.

The first requirement is to initialize the eight registers and clear the VRAM. In this example the 9918A is set to the following operating specifications: Graphics II mode, external video input disabled, and 16- by 16-pixel sprites, with selectable magnification to twice the normal size (32 by 32 pixels) under keyboard control.

When the program starts, four different sprites are displayed, as shown in photo 5. You can change the display as follows. When you press the M key, the sprites' position cor-

dinates are incremented and the sprites move. Pressing the O key and then a hexadecimal digit 1 through F will set one of the fifteen background colors or transparency (shown). Pressing the left- or right-arrow keys will vary the sprites' size between 16 by 16 and 32 by 32 pixels.

If you are ambitious, one possible exercise is to add more sprites to this program. Photo 6 shows how complicated things get when we have 24 sprites.

Logo Sprite Use

If you don't care to concern yourself with the intricacies of assembly language, you may choose to use routines written in Terrapin's version of MIT Logo to control the E-Z Color graphics.

Terrapin Logo normally uses a single video monitor for all its display functions: text listings and line drawing. The colors available are limited to the six supported by the Apple's high-resolution graphics mode. When the E-Z Color Graphics Interface is installed, the regular display screen is still used for text display and the regular turtle graphics; the E-Z Color board must be connected to a second color video monitor for its display to be simultaneously visible. Photo 7 on page 68 shows the two-monitor set-up. (If you don't need to see both displays at once, you could set up a switch to select the video output of one source or the other for display on a single monitor.)

The Logo procedures developed by Leigh and Pat implement user commands to specify the characteristics of each sprite; these commands include SETSHAPE, SETCOLOR, and SXY (for "set x,y position"). If you like, you can map out your own sprite shapes and incorporate them into the routines, but some predefined patterns, shown in photo 8, are provided. (People from Terrapin seem to like turtle shapes.)

The photo sequences 1 and 2 used earlier to demonstrate sprite planes were done using a Logo program. For example, the three boxes (shown in photo 9) are drawn in Logo using the following groups of simple statements:

Text continued on page 80

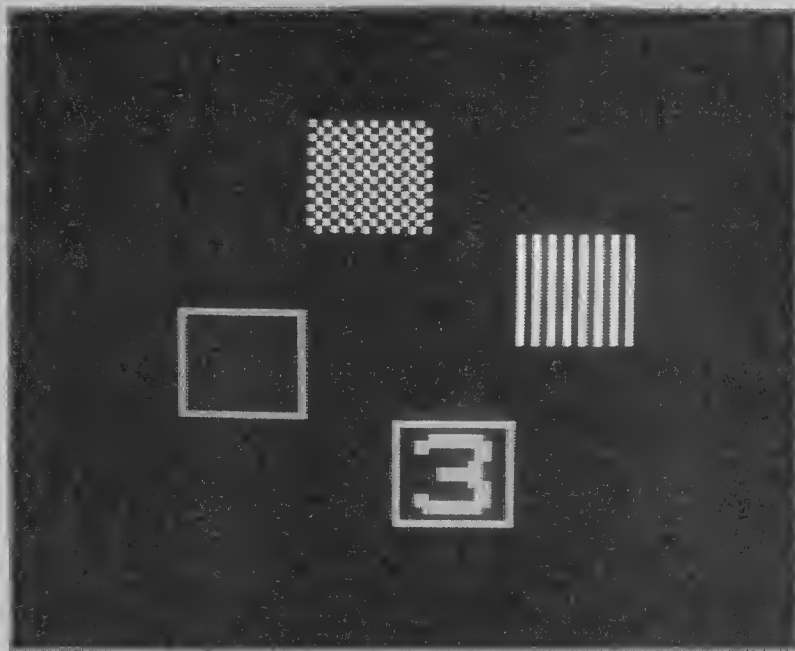


Photo 5: Display of four sprites produced by the 6502 assembly-language program of listing 1. The user can change the display in the following ways. Pressing the M key causes the sprites to move. Pressing the O key and then a hexadecimal digit 1 through F sets one of the fifteen background colors or transparency (shown). Pressing the left- or right-arrow keys varies the sprites' size between 16 by 16 and 32 by 32 pixels.

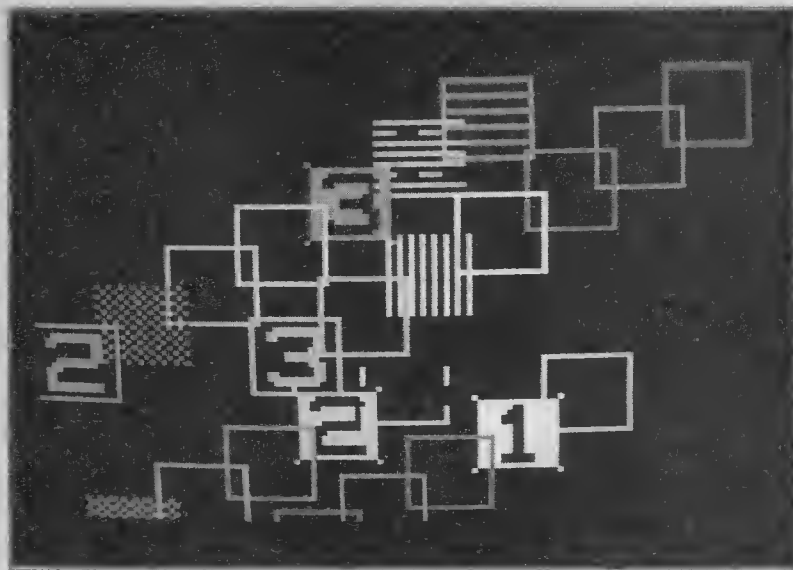


Photo 6: The display can get complicated when 24 sprites are visible.

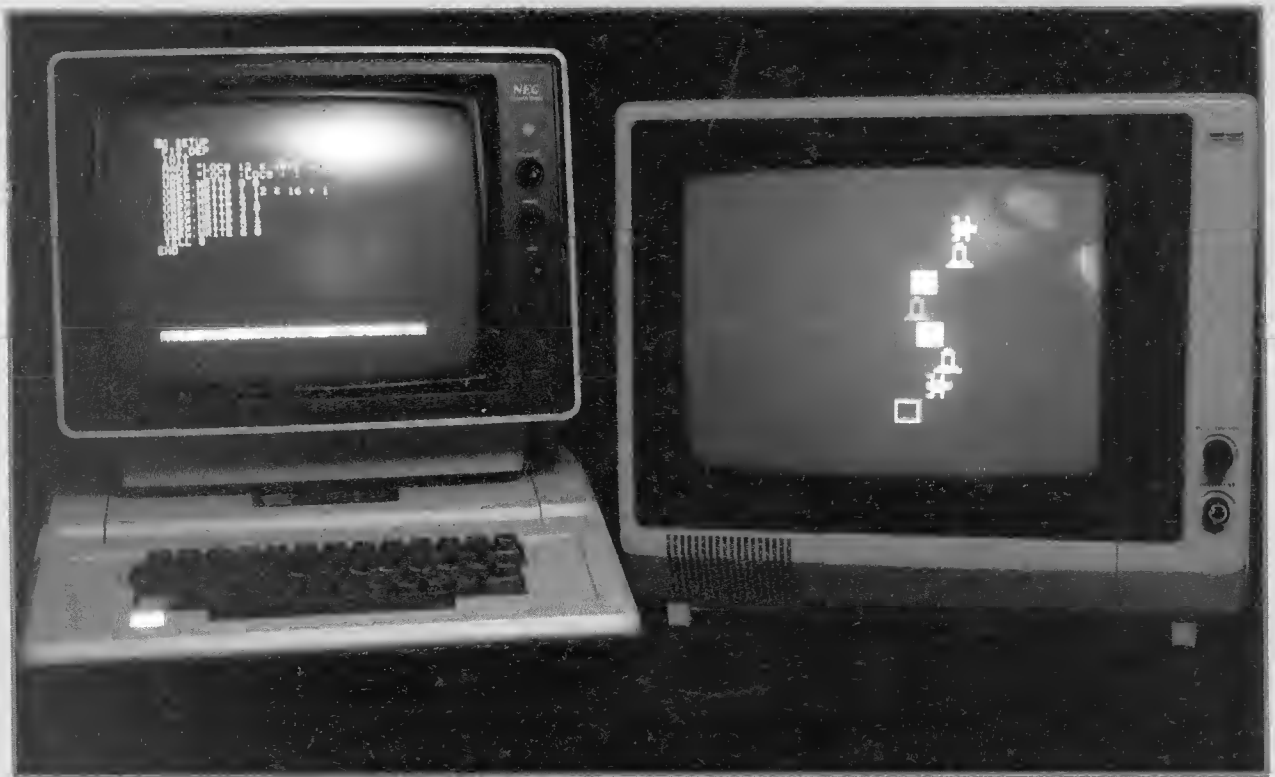


Photo 7: When the E-Z Color Graphics Interface is installed in the Apple II, the regular display screen is still used for Terapin MIT Logo's text display and turtle graphics; the E-Z Color board must be connected to a second color video monitor for its display to be simultaneously visible.

Listing 1: Program written in 6502 assembly language to run on an Apple II computer equipped with an E-Z Color Graphics Interface installed in motherboard slot 4.

```

LINE# LOC CODE      LINE
0002 0000          ;
0003 0000          ;*****
0004 0000          ;
0005 0000          ;          *** VIDEO DEMO ***
0006 0000          ;
0007 0000          ;
0008 0000      SLOT =          $40          ;SLOT = NO. X 10 HEX
0009 0000      KBD   =          $C000        ;APPLE KEYBOARD DATA
0010 0000      KSTRB =          $C010        ;KEYBOARD DATA CLEAR
0011 0000      VREG  =          $C081+SLOT    ;VDP REGISTER
0012 0000      VDATA =          $C080+SLOT    ;VDP RAM
0013 0000          ;
0014 0000          ;          *=          $1000          ;PROGRAM STARTING ADDRESS
0015 1000          ;
0016 1000          ;***** INITIALIZE VDG *****
0017 1000          ;
0018 1000 A087          LDY #$87          ;REGISTER SELECT
0019 1002 A207          LDX #$07          ;INITIALIZE COUNTER
0020 1004 BDC610 INIT1 LDA ITAB,X        ;LOAD INIT TABLE

```

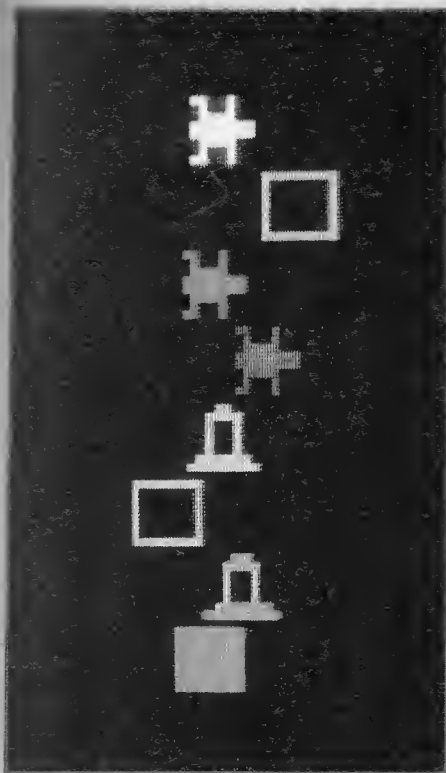


Photo 8: The Logo procedures developed at Terrapin Inc. provide you with commands such as SETSHAPE, SETCOLOR, and SXY. You can map out your own sprite shapes and incorporate them into the routines, but some predefined patterns are provided, including a box, a rocket, a turtle, and a block.

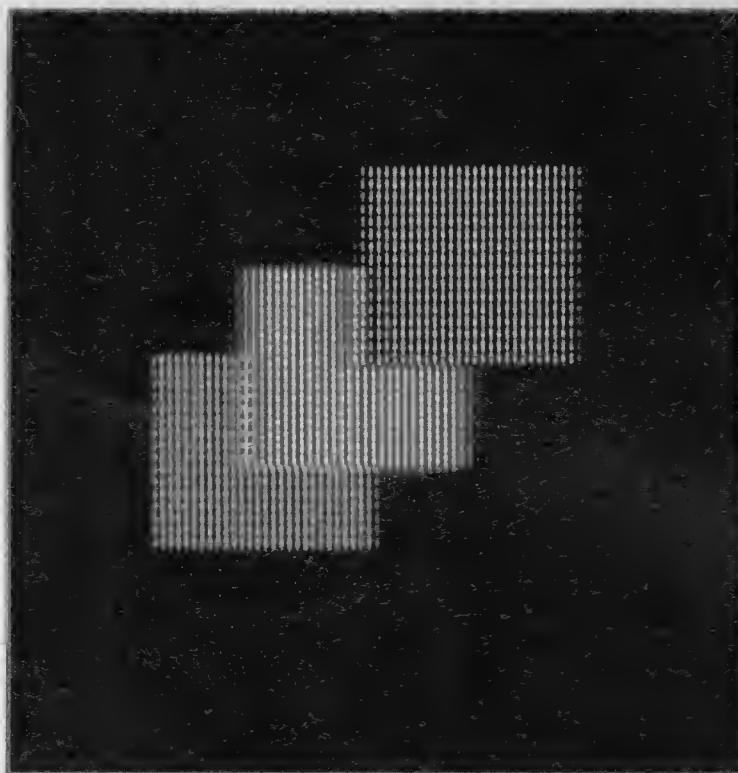


Photo 9: Each of the three boxes is drawn and placed in position with only four Logo statements.

Listing 1 continued:

```

0021 1007 209F10      JSR SREG                ;WRITE TO VDP
0022 100A 88          DEY                    ;DECREMENT REGISTER
0023 100B CA          DEX                    ;DECREMENT COUNTER
0024 100C D0F6        BNE INIT1              ;DONE?
0025 100E              ;
0026 100E              ;***** CLEAR ALL MEMORY *****
0027 100E              ;
0028 100E A040         LDY #$40                ;BYTE2 ADDRESS SET UP
0029 1010 A900         LDA #$00                ;BYTE1 ADDRESS SET UP
0030 1012 209F10      JSR SREG                ;WRITE TO VDP
0031 1015 A2C0         LDX #$C0                ;COUNTER HIGH BYTE
0032 1017 A000 NEXF    LDY #$00                ;COUNTER LOW BYTE
0033 1019 8DC0C0 FILL  STA VDATA              ;WRITE TO VDP RAM
0034 101C C8          INY                    ;INCREMENT LOW COUNTER
0035 101D D0FA        BNE FILL                ;LOW COUNTER FULL?
0036 101F E8          INX                    ;INCREMENT HIGH COUNTER
0037 1020 D0F5        BNE NEXF                ;HIGH COUNTER FULL?
0038 1022              ;
0039 1022              ;***** LOAD SPRITE ATTRIBUTES *****
0040 1022              ;
0041 1022 A047 LOOP    LDY #$47                ;BYTE2 AT 0700 HEX
0042 1024 A900         LDA #$00                ;BYTE1 ADDRESS SET UP
0043 1026 209F10      JSR SREG                ;WRITE TO VDP
0044 1029 A200         LDX #$00                ;INITIALIZE COUNTER

```

Listing 1 continued on page 70

Listing 1 continued:

LINE#	LOC	CODE	LINE		
0045	102B	BDCE10	NEXA	LDA ATAB,X	;LOAD ATTRIBUTE
0046	102E	8DC0C0		STA VDATA	;STORE TO VDP RAM
0047	1031	E8		INX	;INCREMENT COUNTER
0048	1032	8A		TXA	
0049	1033	C910		CMP #\$10	;TEST COUNTER
0050	1035	D0F4		BNE NEXA	;DONE?
0051	1037				
0052	1037			;***** LOAD SPRITE PATTERNS *****	
0053	1037				
0054	1037	A040		LDY #\$40	;BYTE2 AT 0000 HEX
0055	1039	A900		LDA #\$00	;BYTE1 ADDRESS SET UP
0056	103B	209F10		JSR SREG	;WRITE TO VDP
0057	103E	A200		LDX #\$00	;INITIALIZE COUNTER
0058	1040	BDDE10	NEXTS	LDA PTAB,X	;LOAD PATTERN BYTE
0059	1043	8DC0C0		STA VDATA	;STORE TO VDP RAM
0060	1046	E8		INX	;INCREMENT COUNTER
0061	1047	8A		TXA	
0062	1048	C980		CMP #\$80	;TEST COUNTER
0063	104A	D0F4		BNE NEXTS	;DONE?
0064	104C				
0065	104C			;***** CHANGE BACKGROUND *****	
0066	104C				
0067	104C	AD00C0	CBACK	LDA KBD	;TEST FOR
0068	104F	C9CF		CMP #\$CF	;"O." KEY INPUT
0069	1051	D008		BNE CSIZE	;TO SET BACKGROUND COLOR
0070	1053	20A610		JSR LOADN	;READ KEYBOARD
0071	1056	A087		LDY #\$87	;BYTE1 REGISTER 7
0072	1058	209F10		JSR SREG	;STORE TO VDP
0073	105B				
0074	105B			;***** CHANGE SIZE *****	
0075	105B				
0076	105B	AD00C0	CSIZE	LDA KBD	;TEST FOR LEFT ARROW
0077	105E	C988		CMP #\$88	;MAGNIFICATION X 1
0078	1060	D00A		BNE ONE	
0079	1062	ADC710		LDA ITAB+1	;LOAD REGISTER 1
0080	1065	29FE		AND #\$FE	;MASK 0 ON LSB
0081	1067	A081		LDY #\$81	;BYTE1 REGISTER 1
0082	1069	209F10		JSR SREG	;STORE TO VDP
0083	106C	C995	ONE	CMP #\$95	;TEST FOR RIGHT ARROW
0084	106E	D00A		BNE MOVE	;MAGNIFICATION X 2
0085	1070	ADC710		LDA ITAB+1	;LOAD REGISTER 1
0086	1073	0901		ORA #\$01	;MASK 1 ON LSB
0087	1075	A081		LDY #\$81	;BYTE1 REGISTER 1
0088	1077	209F10		JSR SREG	;STORE TO VDP
0089	107A				
0090	107A			;***** MOVE SPRITES *****	
0091	107A				
0092	107A	AD00C0	MOVE	LDA KBD	;MOVE?
0093	107D	C9CD		CMP #\$CD	;TEST FOR "M" KEY
0094	107F	D018		BNE JUMP	
0095	1081	EECE10		INC ATAB	;SPRITE0 UP
0096	1084	CECF10		DEC ATAB+1	;SPRITE0 LEFT
0097	1087	EED210		INC ATAB+4	;SPRITE1 UP
0098	108A	EED310		INC ATAB+5	;SPRITE1 RIGHT
0099	108D	CED610		DEC ATAB+8	;SPRITE2 DOWN
0100	1090	CED710		DEC ATAB+9	;SPRITE2 LEFT
0101	1093	CEDA10		DEC ATAB+\$C	;SPRITE3 DOWN
0102	1096	EEDB10		INC ATAB+\$D	;SPRITE3 RIGHT
0103	1099	2C10C0	JUMP	BIT KSTRB	;CLEAR KEYBOARD

Listing 1 continued on page 72

Listing 1 continued:

LINE#	LOC	CODE	LINE
0104	109C	4C2210	JMP LOOP ;JUMP TO START
0105	109F		;
0106	109F		;
0107	109F		;***** STORE VIDEO REGISTERS *****
0108	109F		;
0109	109F	8DC1C0	SREG STA VREG ;STORE BYTE1
0110	10A2	8CC1C0	STY VREG ;STORE BYTE2
0111	10A5	60	RTS ;RETURN
0112	10A6		;
0113	10A6		;***** LOAD KEYBOARD INPUT *****
0114	10A6		;
0115	10A6	2C10C0	LOADN BIT KSTRB ;CLEAR KEYBOARD
0116	10A9	2C00C0	WAIT BIT KBD ;TEST KEYBOARD
0117	10AC	10FB	BPL WAIT ;IS KEY PRESSED ?
0118	10AE	AD00C0	LDA KBD
0119	10B1	29F0	AND #\$F0 ;TEST IF NUMERICAL INPUT
0120	10B3	C9C0	CMP #\$C0
0121	10B5	F006	BEQ LETER
0122	10B7	AD00C0	LDA KBD
0123	10BA	290F	AND #\$0F ;MASK OFF HIGH NIBBLE
0124	10BC	60	RTS ;RETURN
0125	10BD	AD00C0	LETER LDA KBD
0126	10C0	18	CLC
0127	10C1	6909	ADC #\$09 ;CONVERT INPUT TO HEX VALUE
0128	10C3	290F	AND #\$0F ;MASK OFF HIGH NIBBLE
0129	10C5	60	RTS ;RETURN
0130	10C6		;
0131	10C6		;***** TABLES ***
0132	10C6		;
0133	10C6	02	ITAB .BYT \$02,\$C2,\$01,\$80 ;INITIALIZE TABLE
0133	10C7	C2	
0133	10C8	01	
0133	10C9	80	
0134	10CA	01	.BYT \$01,\$0E,\$00,\$01
0134	10CB	0E	
0134	10CC	00	
0134	10CD	01	
0135	10CE		;
0136	10CE	40	ATAB .BYT \$40,\$60,\$00,\$03 ;SPRITE 0 ATTRIBUTE
0136	10CF	60	
0136	10D0	00	
0136	10D1	03	
0137	10D2	60	.BYT \$60,\$60,\$04,\$07 ;SPRITE 1 ATTRIBUTE
0137	10D3	60	
0137	10D4	04	
0137	10D5	07	
0138	10D6	40	.BYT \$40,\$80,\$08,\$0B ;SPRITE 2 ATTRIBUTE
0138	10D7	80	
0138	10D8	08	
0138	10D9	0B	
0139	10DA	60	.BYT \$60,\$80,\$0C,\$0F ;SPRITE 3 ATTRIBUTE
0139	10DB	80	
0139	10DC	0C	
0139	10DD	0F	
0140	10DE		;
0141	10DE	FF80	PTAB .DBY \$FF80,\$8080,\$8080,\$8080 ;SPRITE 0 PATTERN
0141	10E0	8080	
0141	10E2	8080	
0141	10E4	8080	

Listing 1 continued on page 76

Listing 1 continued:

```

LINE# LOC CODE    LINE
0159 1156 AAAA      .DBY $AAAA,$AAAA,$AAAA,$AAAA
0159 1158 AAAA
0159 115A AAAA
0159 115C AAAA
0160 115E          ;
0161 115E          .END

```

ERRORS = 0000 <0000>

SYMBOL TABLE

SYMBOL	VALUE
ATAB	10CE CBACK 104C CSIZE 105B
FILL	1019 INIT1 1004 ITAB 10C6
JUMP	1099 KBD C000 KSTRB C010
LETER	10BD LOADN 10A6 LOOP 1022
MOVE	107A NEXA 102B NEXF 1017
NEXTS	1040 ONE 106C PTAB 10DE
SLOT	0040 SREG 109F VDATA C0C0
VREG	C0C1 WAIT 10A9
END OF ASSEMBLY	

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```
TELL 0
SETSHAPE :BOX
SETCOLOR :GREEN
SXY 20 20
```

The first command specifies that sprite 0 is being addressed. The second tells Logo to use the predefined box pattern, while the third says that the sprite is to be colored green (remember, the rest of the sprite plane will be transparent). Then the fourth command states that the sprite is to be drawn at coordinate 20,20.

Now, to add the blue box as sprite 1 at x,y coordinates 12,12.

```
TELL 1
SETSHAPE :BOX
SETCOLOR :BLUE
SXY 12 12
```

Finally, to draw the red box as sprite 2 at position 5,5.

```
TELL 2
SETSHAPE :BOX
SETCOLOR :RED
SXY 5 5
```

A turtle can be drawn simply by using a similar procedure substituting the command SETSHAPE :TURTLE.

At this writing, Terrapin MIT Logo does not support turtle velocity (automatic constant movement actuated by the commands SETSPEED and SETHEADING) as does the Logo package available for the Texas Instruments TI 99/4A microcomputer,

but a future version of Terrapin's product may do so.

In Conclusion

The TMS9918A Video Display Processor has many more capabilities than I have room to write about here, and my examples of a few boxes and turtles are an inadequate demonstration of the powerful combination of the E-Z Color Graphics Interface and Terrapin MIT Logo. I am certain that you can fully appreciate them only by observing a dynamic display and seeing how few commands are needed to create it.

I don't usually get excited over mega-bit-width processors or super-high-level languages. What does excite me, however, is taking one of my projects hot off the soldering iron and seeing it operate so easily in synergism with someone else's work. After seeing the graceful mating of the E-Z Color Graphics Interface with Terrapin MIT Logo, I can't help but be excited about other sprite-graphics applications.

Next Month:

Build the MicroVox text-to-speech voice synthesizer. ■

References

1. Gutttag, Karl and John Hayn. "Video Display Processor Simulates Three Dimensions," *Electronics*, November 20, 1980, page 123.
2. Nelson, Harold. "Logo for Personal Computers," *BYTE*, June 1981, page 36.
3. TMS9918A Video Display Processor. Houston, TX: Texas Instruments Semiconductor Group, 1981.

Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles as reference material for each month's current article. Most of these past articles are available in reprint books from BYTE Books, 70 Main St., Peterborough, NH 03458. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume I, covers articles that appeared in *BYTE* from September 1977 through November 1978. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume II, contains articles from December 1978 through June 1980. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume III, contains the articles that were published from July 1980 through December 1981.

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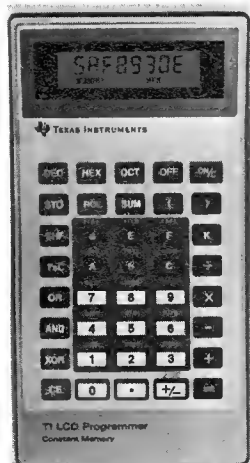
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